# THE ARIZONA DISASTER

Departure of the Relief Ship Nevada To-Day.

GROSS CARELESSNESS ATTRIBUTED

### The Iceberg Sighted by the Anchoria.

Many anxious people yesterday called at the office of Williams & Guion to learn further particulars of the accident which befell the steamer Arizona on Friday night off the coast of Newfoundland. They were told that no additional information had been received. Last evening, however, a despatch from Halifax, N. S., announced that the latest report from Newfoundland was to the effect that the bow of the Arizona was out of the water up to twenty-five feet from the foremast, and that it would require three weeks to make the necessary repairs. Mr. Underhill, the agent of the line, was kept busy yesterday at the office, No. 29 Broadway, answering the questions of relatives and friends of those on board the vessel. They had read the newspaper acof life had occurred. Great indignation was expressed by them at the risk which the passengers were made to run by some one's negligence. A clerk was engaged during most of the day replying to inquiries by mail or telegraph.

Mr. Underhill said that the vessel's cargo was un-

injured, the water entering the bow compartment only, where no cargo was stored. The forward compartment, adjoining the one which was broken in, contained principally cotton, butter and chees

contained principally cotton, butter and choese. The first bulkhead kept the water out, but even had it given away ne believes the vessel could easily have made her way back to St. Johns.

Mr. W. H. Guion said that several despatches were received from Mr. S. B. Guion at St. Johns, but they contained no further particulars of the accident. He could not, therefore, form any theory about the matter. Arrangements were being made to forward the vessel's cargo and mails as soon as possible. He did not know as yet whether the vessel's passengers would be forwarded from St. Johns by the steamer Caspian or wait until the arrival of the Nevada.

by the steamer Caspian or wait until the arrival of the Nevada.

Mr. John R. Dewar, the general superintendent of the line, telegraphed yesterday to know how many of the different classes of passengers the Nevada would have to take from the Arizona. The Nevada lies at her pier, foot of King street, and will sail today, at half-past two o'clock. St. Johns will be reached on the fourth day out. Her passenger list for this voyage is light. Her capacity is in the first class, 92; second class, 32; steerage, 200. Therefore it is believed there will be plenty of room for the Arizona's passengers. It is claimed that better fare is provided on the Arizona than at the St. Johns hotels. The hotel bills of those who go on shore will, however, be paid, it is understood by Mr. Guion. It is expected that tugs with the Arizona's passengers and luggage on board will meet the Novada three miles out, and thus only two hours' time will be lost at that point.

out, and thus only two hours' time will be lost at that point.

The Arizons is scarcely a year old and was considered the finest vessel of the line. It is believed by Mr. Dewar that her poculiar construction prevented a serious casualty. The bow was stove in hair way through the first compartment, and that space, filled with water, would settle the ship a quarter of an inch. The Arizona had eight such compartments, all with sluice valves worked from the deck. The turning of a screw on deck closes one of them in a second. Two or three of the compartments could be filled with water and the vessel not be endangered. Only the forward compartment having been crushed the closing of the sluice valves would shut off the water from every other part of the vessel.

Mr. Underhill said if the statements published were correct gross neglect was the sole cause of the

Mr. Underfall said if the statements published were correct gross neglect was the sole cause of the disaster. The man at the lookout could have detected the presence of the iceberg by the intense sold that surrounded it. Mr. Guion, who was on board, would see to it that a proper investigation

THE ICEBERG SEEN FROM THE ANCHORIA. The logbook of the Anchor line steamship An-shoria snows that about two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon that vessel passed the iceberg which sed the disaster to the Arizona. The officers of the Anchoria said they were positive it was the same, judging from the position in which they first saw it, its bearings and the course of the Arizons which they afterward met. "We were in north latmin.," said the Chief Officer, "when the lookout on the bridge descried the luge mountain of ice about ten miles to the southward. The ship was then hearly abreast of the berg and thirty miles to the eastward of the Banks. When the lookout passed the word to the superior officers on deck, it was eagerly caught up by the passengers, who went below to bring up their friends. Everybody came on deck, even the watch who had been sleeping in their berths. Positions were taken in the rigging by the more adventurous passengers. The ice looked to us as it lay quietly in the ocean to be about once hundred feet above the min.," said the Chief Officer, "when the lookout on were taken in the rigging by the more adventurous passengers. The ice looked to us as it lay quietly in the ocean to be about one hundred feet above the water's surface and five hundred feet in length. It was watched eagerly by the passengers and crow for a half-hour as it slowly drifted out of sight. As we approached from the westward the vast mass of ice seemed like a hill, with the higher point to the cast. I sent word to the lookout to ascertain the temperature of the water at the time of its nearest passage to us, and found it to be 44 degrees, while that of the air was 40 degrees. During the previous eight hours after the iceberg's appearance it had failen to 40 degrees. So you see the officers of the Arizona could not be aware of the approach of the berg by the rise and fall in the temperature, as is the customary way. It was on the eastern side that the Arizona struck it. We steamed along at a high rate of speed afterward, and the Guion steamer was seen over our starboard quarter burning her signals. It was then half-past eight on Thursday night, and from the published account it was twenty-tour hours later that the Arizona ran into the mountain of ice. Judging from the position of the striking steamer I should say the iceberg had moved, from the time our lookout first saw it, about one hundred and ten miles to the castward, and was drifting toward the middle of the Atlantic. Why did we not inform the Arizona, when they were passing, that we had noticed an iceberg? Well, you had better ask the gentiennen who regulate our signal. There are no signals to inform a passing vessel that icebergs are ahead of them; so on a night overcast as it was on Friday we have to trust to Providence and a sharp lookout for our information."

# THE CHAMPION DISASTER.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE COLLISION TO THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS.

Captain Lockwood proceeded yesterday morning to the office of the United States Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels, of Philadelphia, and made the following report of the collision. The law requires the surviving ranking officer of vessels in case of such accident to make an offic.al report to the local inspector nearest the point of extrication from disas-NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1879. TO THE UNITED STATES LOCAL INSPECTORS, Phila-

delphis, Pa.;—
GENTLEMEN—We left New York Thursday, November & 1849, at five P. M., bound for Charleston, S. C., with steamer Champion under my command, stanch, and everything in good condition. Proceeded down the bay in a thick mist of rain, so much so that I concluded to come to an anchor. I proceeded down under a slow rate of speed, and had my anchor cleared, but did not anchor. The weather was clearing, so that we saw the lights on Staten island leading through the Swasn Channel. We proceeded on our voyage, and at half-past ten P. M. Barnegat bore west. The course then was southsouthwest by compass, and we proceeded on our voyage until three A. M. November 7. We then changed our course to south-southwest half west by compass. At that time I was talking with the first officer, who was on watch and at about the same time I laid down. At about eight or ten minutes after three A. M. I heard a man report a sail ahead. I jumped in the pilot house and stopped the ship. This sail was then bearing ahead, not over firty or a hundred yards distant, which proved to be the British ship Lady Octavis. She struck us on the starboard bow, staying in the whole bow hearly to the foremast, sinking our steamer in about three minutes. I rang to go back just as she struck us, and the engine was working back from the moment of collision until the water gained on us and put our free out. At the time of collision I left the pilot house and sent the first officer, Ar. R. H. Leonard, forward to see if the steamer was making any water, which was the last I saw of him. I saw that the steamer was sliking so rapidly that leaded to the second officer, Mr. Charles Miller, to go att and clear away the boats.

If found the steamer sinking so rapidly I ordered the boats cut away, and I ran in the cabin and notified my passengers to get out as soon as possible and not to stop to dress. I then directed Mr. Miller to cut the life-rat darlift and threw life preservors around the deck myself. The steamer went down delphia, Pa.;---GENTLEMEN-We left New York Thursday, Novem-

and a few were picked up in them. Nine were picked up by the boats from the Lady Octavia, and fifteen saved by our boats and life-raft. We were all taken aboard the Lady Octavia. Six persons were transferred to a passing vessel and the balance (eighteen) were landed at Philadelphia by the Lady Octavia and proceeded to New York by train. The weather was clear at the time of collision, starlight, and the sea was smooth. By this collision there were some thirty persons lost their lives—viz., twelve passengers and eighteen crew. The amount of damage to the steamer I am unable to give. I had a lookout set forward in the bows of the ship when I left the deck. Very respectfully.

Me Concur with the statement of Captain Lockwood as to the occurrences up to twelve midnight, and after the collision until saved, as we were off watch. CHARLES MILLER, Second officer.

WESLEY REEVE, Chief Engineer.

I was on watch from twelve midnight, until the collision, in the engine room, and can corroborate Captain Lockwood's statement as to the movements of the engine.

C. E. BUNCE, First Assistant Engineer.

C. E. BUNCE, First Assistant Engineer.

The inspectors at Philadelphia will investigate the facts of the collision by order of Supervising Inspector Stephen R. Kirby, of the Second district, which embraces the port of Philadelphia.

#### SAFETY AT SEA.

"NAUTICAL EDUCATION NECESSARY" TO PRE-VENT DISASTER"-LECTURE BEFORE THE SEA-

MEN'S PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. Protective Association was held last evening at the rooms of the American Humane Society, No. 92 Madison street. A lecture was delivered by Captain William F. Thoms, the director of the Nautical School, on "A Nautical Education Necessary to Pre vent Disaster at Sea." A number of seamen were present and listened to the lecture with great interest. Captain Thoms began by deploring the general ignorance of sailors as to the proper application of scientific instruments to practical navigation. The umerous difficulties met with and surmounted by nautical science were enumerated, "Navigation, ciples are carefully studied and proper precautions taken it would be impossible for marine disasters to occur. At present interest seems to be centered or the proper manner of building water-tight bulk-heads. The system in general use is that heads. The system in general use is that of building air-tight compartments athwart ships. This is entirely wrong. The compartments should run fore and att. This would prevent the earge from shifting from side to side. Again, the compartments being situated in the centre of the vessel would not be affected by the crushing in of its sides or ends. Bulkheads do not rise high enough above the ordinary high water mark or deck line to save a vessel from sinking if injured in any one part. The weight and effect of water in a compartment should be carefully calculated, and the bulkhead should rise high enough from the deck to prevent being submerged by the partial sinking of the vessel.

vent being submerged by the partial sinking of the vessel.

THE ARIZONA DISASTER.

"Three days ago the steamer Arizona ran into an iceberg on the high seas. If the thermometer had been looked at every hour the proximity of the iceberg would have been indicated beyond a doubt and the accident could have been prevented. Outside of the study of the art of navigation is the auxiliary and indispensable one of life saving. When a vessel is sinking it is highly necessary that the sailors shall not only be able to manipulate the lifeboats, but to instruct passengers how to use the life preservers to the best advantage. Frequently it happens that these appliances are rendered useloss by sheer ignorance of their nature and intended application. Moreover, the science of resuscitation should be taught to every sailor." The lecture was illustrated by means of numerous charts prepared expressly for the occasion.

## MARRIAGE OF M. HUMBERT.

HOW THE COMMUNIST'S BETROTHED KEPT HER VOW -A MODERN CORNELIA.

[Paris correspondence of the Daily News.] M. Humbert was married, on the afternoon of the 30th uit., at the Neuilly Mayoralty to the lady who, when he stood in the dock eight years ago before the Versailles court martial, which sentenced him to transportation for life, pressed his hand and said:-"However long you may be away, I will never marry any one but you." She waited a long and dreary period, not so long, however, as might reasonably have been expected, and this day dreary period, not so long, however, as might reasonably have been expected, and this day redeemed her romantic vow. A great crowd assembled in front of the Mayor's mansion. There were no police about, at least in uniform. Only two gendarmes represented authority, and they had nothing to do. The public made way spontaneously for bearers of letters who from dress or demeanor appeared to be invited, and patiently wasted outside to see the bridegroom and bride pass. The Mayor, perceiving the insufficiency of the hall, entitled the Salon de Mariage, to hold the company, ordered at the last moment the removal of a partition between that and the Council Chambor, and the operation, somewhat difficult for the improvised workmen, was effected amidst cheers and laughter. The arrival of the bride was the signal inside and outside the building for cries of "Vive the Plenary Amnesty!" Her name is Mile. Laure Lepelletter, and she is the sister of one of the Marzeildies's most energetic contributors. She is a pretty girl, on rather a small scale, and looks younger than might be supposed from the length of her engagement. She wore just such a toilet as a bride might who goes to church, which she does not—white muslin veil, orange flowers and rich white saith dress. No queen could have returned the salutes of an applauding multitude with more grace, modesty and self-possession than she did. I do not know whether it was on her father, or on the arm of some other relation, that she leant on her way, not to the altar, but to the platform opposite the Mayor's chair, surmounted by a bust of the republic. A cry of "Here comes Humbert" followed. He shook hands with many friends and acquanitances, among whom were all the Municipal Councillors of Neuilly, in evening dress. When silence was obtained—a matter of some delay if not difficulty—the Mayor, a fine portly man, with a powerful, melodious voice, audible not only throughout the great enlarged hall, but in the adjoining rooms, said, addressing the spouses:—'It is little necessary fo

#### MR. BAYARD ON THE CONDITION OF PARTIES

The Philadelphia Record of the 10th inst. prints an interview with Senator Bayard, in which he is rep-

The Philadelphia Record of the 10th inst. prints an intorview with Senator Bayard, in which he is represented to have said:—

"The mission of an opposition is to closely watch the party in power and to keep it straight. When those who hold the power abuse it the people will rise and hurl them out. Parties oftentimes think they are so strong as to be able to say, 'We don't care for the people.' In 1874 the republicans were defeated all over the country, at a time when they were in the zenith of their glory and power. The democrats did not expect victory them, and were as much surprised as were the republicans themselves. So far as the parties are concerned their power is about equally divided. It is the great army of thinkers and watchers who make up the majority of either party. Whichever way they vote, when aroused, so goes the victory to that party." Turning to the republicans the Senator remarked:—"The republican party should be disquainfed because of its sectionaism. A man who hates one part of the country is not fit to be President over all of it. And yet this qualification is the essential one for the republican candidate. It has been settled beyond all doubt that this is to be a Union of States, indissoluble and whole. Then why should the North be educated to look upon the South with dishonor and distrust and regard her people as cutthroats and murderers? The result of this will be that the South will become a curse instead of a blessing, as it should be. Were this the case with any other country will become a curse instead of a blessing, as it should be. Were this the case with any other country on the face of the globe the wise men of the republican party would soon sugost some measures for making the interests of the two sections identical; but here it is political capital to tradine people who are their own flesh and blood. Look what Austria has done for Hungary. Some of the best generals of the Austrian army are Rungarians, and the very men who were exiled with Kossuth were given positions of hone.

## THE OFFICIAL COUNT.

REPUBLICANS STILL CLAIMING ALL THE NEW YORK STATE TICKET EXCEPT SOULE-POTTER'S MAJORITY PLACED BY THE DEMOCRATS AT

ALBANY, Nov. 10, 1879. The Ecening Journal (republican) claims the elec-tion of the whole republican ticket except Soulé, for State Engineer. The Ecening Times (democratic) claims the election of Potter, for Lieutenant Gov-ernor, by 1,975 majority. It has no figures on the other candidates.

TO-DAY-CHARGES OF FRAUD TO BE PRE-SENTED BY THE REGULAR DEMOCRACY-GUARDING THE RETURNS.

Considerable interest is manifested among local Considerable interest is manifested among local politicians relative to the sessions of the Board of County Canvassers, which commence at the City Hall to-day. The Aldermon will act as canvassers. They have ten days within which to complete the count. A good deal of speculation is indulged in as to the effect of this canvass, the vote in several instances for Aldermon being quite close. According to the latest reports ten Tammany, six anti-Tammany and six republicans were chosen at the last election It must be recollected that twelve votes are required to organize the new Board. Looking at its complexion from the standpoint of these figures, it will plation from the standpoint of these figures, it while be seen that a condition between republicans and Tammanyites, republicans and anti-Tammanyites or Tammanyites and anti-Tammanyites must be brought about. The probabilities are that a combination will be made, as at present, between Tammany and the machine republicans. If by any particular manipulations Tammany could secure twelve Aldermen, then that organization would be able to cleet a president of the Board, who would act as a member

The close contests expected to come off before the Board lie between Aldermen Kavanagh and Goodroll and Matthew J. Coggey. Anti-Tammanyites claim that they have elected their four Aldermen-at-Large, while a similar claim is put in on the part of nany. The republicans only insist upon two. In the Senatorial districts a fight will take place

between Thomas J. Creamer, democrat, and Fordinand Eidmann, republican, in the Seventh; Robert H. Strahan, republican, and J. W. Browning, democrat, in the Eighth. Many of the Assembly district are also contested.

rise to the first hints of traud both in the State and county. The democrate of the interior boilly claim that the inferior republican State officers were "counted in" beyond a doubt. When the present members of the State government come to canvass the votes it is probable that a full investigation of all these insinuations of fraud will be Board of County Canvassers in an indirect way, and only with respect to alleged frauds in this city. The leaders of the Robinson movement in this city allege that their standard bearer was "cheated" out of fully ten thousand votes in New York county. It is probable that they will take some action regard-ing the matter in a very short time. Their views on the subject will at any rate be embodied in an address soon to be issued to the people of the State, which will also deal with all the questions that were

dress soon to be issued to the people of the State, which will also deal with all the questions that were uppermost in the recent campsign.

ANTI-TAMMANY ACTS.

With a view of taking the initiatory step toward expesing the scope and extent of the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated at the late election, a number of the more prominent leaders of the movement sgainst Tammany Hall held a session last evening in the office of Mr. Charles H. Truax. County Clerk Hubert O. Thompson, Colonel John R. Fellows, Mr. Nelson J. Waterbury and Mr. Truax were among those present. The meeting was a long one, and a variety of subjects connected with the result of the election were discussed at length. During the informal talk preceding the meeting proper it was stated that Tammany Hall had used all its power to destroy the sanctity of the ballot box. Some of its adherents had even endeavored to tamper with the returns themselves, and whether they had been successful or not could only be found out when the county canvassers had got through their labors.

"Why," said one of the ganlemen to a Herral reporter, "you can have no possible idea of the manner in which the returns were fixed by Tammany and those in league with that organization. In very many cases the will of the voter in scratching or pasting was utterly disregarded by the canvassers. For instance, If an inspector came across a ballot with Cornell at the head he would cry out, "fally one for Cornell and the rest of the republican State ticket," although the names of some of the candidates for minor offices might be scratched out and democratic names pasted over them."

Nothing was done beyond comparing the results of independent investigations on the part of those present and their friends. It was said that in the Tenth Election district of the First Assembly district that they cast straight Robinson ballots. Governor Robinson himself got over forty votes, although to less than fifteen residents of that section of the city are said to be willing to make affairly that

claimed that in making up the taily sheet of returns there was a clerical error, which has just been discovered. It is said that the vote for some of the candidates on the democratic ticket should be thirty-two instead of two, as at first reported. The Anti-Tammany Committee are also, it is said, in a position to prove that in the Seventh Election district of the Second Assembly district the anti-Tammany corporare.

condidates on the democratic ticket should be thirty-two instead of two, as at first reported. The Anti-Tammany Committee are also, it is said, in a position to prove that in the Seventh Election district of the Second Assembly district the anti-Tammany coroners were credited with only six votes cach, although the strength of the party in that district is known to be equal to over sixty votes. In the Eighth Election district of the Second Assembly district it is claimed that more than sixty votes have been stolen from the Robinson county ticket. It did not appear where the sixty votes had gone to. No record could be found of them either on the Tammany or republican side of the tally lists. A most rigid investigation is now being made in reference to the seeming "irregularity" in this district.

Miles Beach, the anti-Tammany candidate for the Court of Common Pleas on the anti-Tammany ticket received, it is said, only a single vote in the Twenty-second Election district of the Second Assembly district. The committee that met yesterday are hopeful of being able to prove that a number of persons residing within that locality voted for Mr. Beach. It was said last night that no returns had thus far been received at headquarters from a number of election districts in the Twenty-fourth ward. In the Tweltth Election district of the Eighth A-sembly district affidavits, it is said, can be procured showing that certain men voted several times under uiffarent names, and that when the polls closed the boxes contained some sixty-seven votes more than were called for by the registration books.

The points given above are the main ones that will be brought to the Eighth A-sembly district affidavits, it is said, can be procured showing that certain men voted several times under uiffarent names, and that when the polls closed the boxes contained some sixty-seven votes more than wore called for by the registration books.

The points given above are the main ones that will be brought to the first part of the county county for the c

# SERENADING THE ELECT.

Coroner-elect Gerson N. Herrman was seren last evening at his residence, No. 135 East Sixtleth street, by a number of his friends. The Committee of Arrangements met at nine o'clock at the Herrman Club Rooms, No. 845 Third avenue, with Wannemacher's Band, and, gathering the crowd as they went, proceeded to the successful candidate's home, where, after appropriate music, short addresses were delivered from the stoop by Mr. Herrinan, Coroner Ellinger and Mr. F. D. Sewaris. This being over, the crowd excepted Mr. Herrman down the avenue to No. 845, where a collation in readiness disappeared like snow before the sunshine.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF LOSSES AND GAINS IN PENNSYLVANIA-THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OVER ALL ABOUT TWENTY-NINE THOUSAND. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

HARRISBURG, Nov. 10, 1879. The official vote from sixty-one counties in Pennsylvania indicates that the democratic loss will be about 75,000, as compared with last year. The republican vote will show a reduction of about 36,000, and the greenback vote 54,000. In the counties

THE READJUSTERS FULLY SUCCESSFUL IN VIR-GINIA -- COMBINING WITH THE NEGROES TO FORM A NEW PARTY-EDUCATION AND EQUAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP TO GO HAND IN HAND WITH REPUBLATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 10, 1879.

It is now pretty well understood that the readsters will have a clear working majority in both ranches of the General Assembly. Their policy in regard to the debt, as defined to your correspondent by Colonel Cameron, who is their mouthpiece, is to put all classes of bonds on an equal footing, fund them in taxable bonds, running forty-five years, at three per cent, without tax receivable coupons. POLITICAL GROUND NEWLY BROKEN.

Upon political questions the readjusters propose to take high grounds and adopt the most liberal policy. In this particular they far outdo the debt payers. They claim, and the election returns justify them in so doing, that the great bulk of the negroes are in thorough sympathy with them, and that their victory was in a great measure due to their support,

are in thorough sympathy with them, and that their victory was in a great measure due to their support. In fact, political affiliation between the negroes and the readjusters may be said to be firmly established. It is now the set purpose of the readjusters, who are in a position to do what they propose, to repeal all the miserable, covert and obnoxious statutes in force in Virginia, by which the negroes are deprived of their full and complete rights as citizens of the State and of the United States. They will pass a proposed constitutional amendment abolishing the present feature which makes the payment of a capitation tax a qualification to vote. This requirement practically disfrauchises half the negroes in the State, and the amendment abolishing it, when submitted, will be adopted by 80,000 majority. They will sloop pass an sot requiring that all panels for juries shall be summoned from the colored as well as the white lists of voters in equal proportion.

It is further their purpose to increase the number of public schools to meet the wants of both the white and the colored population in the State, and to give the negroes as well as the whites the benefits of the most improved system of public education. In addition to these measures judges will be elected who will accord to the negroes equal justice in the courts. Among other reforms which they propose is the abolition of chain gangs and the whipping post. All these changes will take place in the near future. This proposed action of the readjusters virtually forms a new political party in Virginia and permanently disrupts the old conservative party. The readjusters will do nothing by halves. They are resolved on a new shuffle and a new deal, and having won the victory they propose to reap the full benefit of it. A clean sweep will be made of the State officials, from the Secretary of the Commonwealth down to the County Judges, all of whom will be once in their triumph over the debt payers filed by a readjuster.

THE UNITED STATES SENATOREIP.

TO complete

# NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The call for the meeting of the Democratic National Committee, to name the time and place for holding the next National Convention of the party, tional Committee will meet in Washington on the 17th of next month, when a new chairthe 17th of next month, when a new chairman will be selected in piace of the late Senator Zacharish Chandler. It is said that a majority of the committee favor Chicage as a place for holding the next Republican Couvention, atthough St. Louis, New York and Chicainnath have been mentioned in this connection. The late chairman of the committee was, it is claimed in favor of having the convention held in Chicage, and his wish, if true, will no doubt have an influence on many membors of the committees. Governor-elect Cornell and General Chester A. Arthur are the only candidates that have yot loomed up for the vacant chairmanship. Mr. Cornell's friends, however, assert that he would not take the position.

# GEN. GRANT IN MASSACHUSETTS. [From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Nov. 10.]

The Middlesex Club is still sitting on the safety valve of the Grant boom at Boston, and gave a very Governors were present in every degree of tense. Governors and Lieutenants, Governors past, present and future, to say nothing of one from New Hampshire. Governor Boutwell presided, and of course was filled with enthusiasm for the party, hoped the republicans would "bury all minor differences of opinion, all personal preferences that do not touch personal integrity, in oblivion, or commit them to opinion, all personal preferences that do not touch personal integrity, in oblivion, or commit them to absolute silence and labor together for the integrity of the party." Mr. Boutwell restrained himself from saying Grant out loud, but he meant him by this silusion to the gagging that will be necessary in case of his nomination. Governor Taibot counselled harmony, and pledged himself to support the candidate of the party. Governor Long hoped the party would never attempt to live on its past laurels, and that "we should try to maintain the hold the republican party now has upon the confidence of the poopie by a fastiful administration or the trusts placed in our charge, and by a most liberal recognition of the rights of the people of this Commonwealth." To "follow as nearly as possible in Governor Taibot's footsteps," his speech was, in short. By this time they had got to Governor Claffin, and the pressure to say Grant was too much for a man in the tanning business. The people had already picked out the candidate and the national convention will merely have to "go down there and register," which he thought would be "a very pleasant duty." After that of course Governor Rice could do no less than refer to "the man whose name would be a guarantee of victory and was in overy mouth." Lieutenant Governor Weston merely pledged himself to duty in 1880. Collector Beard placed himself to duty in 1880. Collector Beard placed himself on record in opporition to blennial elections in a Statelike Massachusetts, with a large uneducated class, who needed the educational experience of annual elections. Congressmen Bowman, Russell and Loring, the three light weights of the State at Washington, joined in the call for "a strong man." Letters devoid of anything but congressman Clafin is the most of a man who has yet committed himself to Grant's candidacy. These men who bring forward a name with protestations of the need for oblivion and harmony show by that very act an instinctive consciousness of the suicidal proposition they ofter.

# OBITUARY.

RICHARD SCHELL. Mr. Richard Schell, who had been lying at the point of death for several days, quietly passed away shortly before noon yesterday. His end was peaceful and painless. Surrounding his bedside were the members of his family and a few intimate personal friends. Mr. Schell's fatal malady was a complication of diseases, based upon kidney troubles, which, in their early stages, inflicted upon the patient ex-gruciating pain. During the last few days of his

cruciating pain. During the last few days of his illness there was an absence of suffering.

Richard Scholl was the eldest of four brothers three of whom have been prominent in the public eye for many years—Augustus, the well known politician and formerly Collegtor of the Port; Edward, president of the Manhattan Savings Bank, and Richard, who made greenback speaches and endeavored to convert the country to his psculiar theories of finance. Richard was a native of this State, and one of its most original things. of its most original thinkers. He had lived in this city nearly half a century and was familiar with its progress and growth. He was a firm believer in the real catate values of the metropolis, and looked forward to the time when the Battery. State street and Whitehall street should again became a fashionable part of the city. He however large or small, over called him uninterest ing or stupid. No man was more extensively the past forty years, and his high animal spirits and psculiarly of-hand joility insured him a cordial welcome at all times and in every place. In 1835 Mr. Schell did a large dry goods business in Pearl street, near Burling slip, and was generally believed to be successful merchant. He tailed, however, and enered the excitements of Wall street in 1840. Since with all the large operators and well posted in most of the great movements in stocks. He was a daring operator himself, and made and lost fortunes every year. Mr. Schell believed in helping other people, and when an open Board of Brokers was suggested he took an active part in its organization, and gave to it the benefit of his experience and the reputation of his name. He adhered to the for-tunes of the open board until 1850, at which time that organization closed its books, and, like many others, Mr. Schell joined the regular board. His successful negotiation of a large loan at the time of the Mexican war brought his name still more prominently before the public. He had pecu-liar views on general affairs at home and abroad, and nover hesitated to express them. On a recent occasion he said:-"Our of the United States. They will pass a proposed constitutional amendments absoluting the present of a secondary distraction to vole. This requirement president of the proposal constitutional and application to vole. This requirement president of the state of the present of th greatness upon the slavery basis. Had y lived now they would not have been

provoments of all kinds be made there, as they do it in Europe, and the South will become as great and prosperous a country as you have ever seen. Look how the Napoleons have benefited France through a similar policy. Napoleon it was justes as much an administrative and financial genius as he was a military one. He laid the corner stone of French prosperity. Napoleon III., too, has done a great deal. Look at Paris and at the Landes. Is it not marvellous what he has done with them? Now, our trouble is that we have no such men yet. But the time will come for them to appear, and then, I tell you, you will be attributed to see what a wonderful country this is. Nobody has any idea of it yet. \* \* \* Here is a subject for your paper to work at. Why don't your folks take it up, bring it up in proper shape before the people, and make of it a programme of great national policy? You would have a circulation of 300,000 copies in less than six months."

"Why don't you do it yourself, Mr. Schell?" he was saked. "You could find enough facilities for bringing all these questions before the country."

"Id don't do it," retorted he, with a slight touch of anger, "because I don't propose to go on the top of a house and to cry that I am a botter and more clever man than anybody else. The secret of my popularity among my friends is that I never try to retorm any of them. I have not that time for such a kind of work. I have other business to attend to, and if I have an hour of leisure I'd rather spified it in reading a good book than in vain attempts to cultivate the minds of people who are brought up in a certain set of ideas and cannot get out of them."

"Uncle Pick," as he was familiarly called, was always fond of politics. In 1857 he was elected a State Scuator over the Native American and republican candidate, and in his district was congregated more mou of wealth than in any half dozen districts combined. He seed the seed to the greenback party for the Governorship. It will be remembered that in 1876 the greenback party for the

kenhaus (hospital), at Munich, Herr Ferdinand Kürnberger, who is characterized by the Athenaum as "one of the most original, spirited and truthloving of modern German journalists." He was born at Vienna, July 3, 18:3, was concerned in the revolutionary troubles of 1848 and lived several years thereafter in Munich and Mayence. In the years thereafter in Munich and Mayence. In the latter city he wrote a famous romance of American life under the untranslatable title of "Day Amerikamide" (1853), embodying therein the curious adventures of the celebrated Hungarian poet. Lenau. Between 1857 and 1861 he published a series of novels and dramas at Prague and Munich. Returning to Vienna after the amnesty which followed the defeat at Sadows, he became connected with Die Presse, and soon attained the position of the favorite feuilletonist of the Austrian capital. By indulging in a series of attacks upon prominent men he ultimately lost his engagement on the Presse and also a subsequent one upon the Deutsche Zeitung, and retired some years since to Gratz in Styria, where he lived as a confirmed misauthrope. A few months ago he excited a sensation by refusing to accept a prize adjudged to him as a dramatic poet by the Grillparzer foundation. He was visiting his friend, the artist Kaulbach, at Munich when seized with a fatal iliness.

# PROPESSOR SERGIUS MIKHAILOVICH SOLOVIER,

Professor Solovief, the most eminent of contemporary Russian historians, died at Moscow on the 16th ult., in his sixtieth year. He was born in Moscow. May 17, 1820, was educated in the gymnasium and university of his native city, graduating in 1842, and passed two years in Germany, completing his preparation for the career of a historian, to which he had early devoted himself. He became professor of Russian history at Moscow, and subsequently rector of the university, a post in which he was recently succeeded by Professor Tikh inayof. In 1852 he published the first instalment. his immense work, "The History of Russia from the Earliest Times," of which he has usually issued a volume each year. It now comprises thirty volumes, breaking off at the interesting period of the first partition of Poland. There is small likelihood of its being continued by any one upon the same scale. Professor Solovief was the first to clear up several obscure periods of Russian history. His work cannot be commended for consecutive reading in comparison with the works of Karamsin, Bestujef-Riumin or Kostomarof, but must ever remain a priceless storchouse of trustworthy and patiently collected material. Professor Solovief's life was uneventful and passed in the quietude of his study. His runeral on the 19th uit, was attended by all the political and literary notabilities of Moscow. passed two years in Germany, completing his prepa-

New York, with whom he was a colleague i ness. Although of a genial disposition he has lived a retired sort of life at his residence, Park avenue.

WILLIAM D. BLOCHER.

William D. Blocher, one of the publishers of the Democrat, and for several years connected with the Gazette newspaper of Little Rock, Ark., died of dropsy on Sunday night. He was a native of Cumberland, Md., and was about thirty-eight years of age. He served throughout the civil war as an officer of Confederate light artillery, and at its close was a major commanding a battahon. In the Brooks-Baxter troubles in 1874 he was appointed a brigadier general. He was for several years Secretary and Grand Master of Masons in Arkansas.

BARON DE VILLA BELLA, BRAZIL Baron de Villa Bella, who was Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs in the present Cabinet, but re-signed in February last, died on the morning of the agnes in February last, deed on the Morallian Order of the Rose and the Portuguese Order of Nosse Sennors de Conceiçae de Vila Viçosa, and was generally esteemed for his great politices and gentlemently bearing toward, all however humble.

ISAAC A. LIVERMORE. Isaac A. Livermore, of Cambridge, died at Pittsyears tressurer of the Michigan Contral Railroad. In 1848 he was a Presidential elector, and had filled other positions of prominence and trust. He was the father of Mrs. Anson Burlingame.

PRINCESS LOUISE IN ENGLAND.

(From the Liverpool Post, Oct. 31.1 The London correspondent of the Birmingham Post yesterday furnished his readers with a wonderful story about the Princess Louise being homesick; that she had returned home under medical advice, and that she had, in fact, become a victim almost of settled melancholis. It was said that ince seriously sheet the geniaity of its atmosphere than will the death of this jovial, open hearted genial and the state of this jovial, open hearted genial will the death of this jovial, open hearted genial will the death of this jovial, open hearted genial will the death of this jovial, open hearted genial will the death of this jovial, open hearted genial will the death of this jovial, open hearted genial will be death of this jovial, open hearted genial will be death of the state of the late Judge Barnard, and between the two existed a very warm and lasting friendship. Until very recently he enjoyed perfect health and was always in most extherant spirits. He was confined to his bed several days prior to his death, and was always in most extherant spirits. He was confined to his bed several days prior to his death, and was always in most extherant spirits. He was confined to his bed several days prior to his death, and was always in most extherant spirits. He was continued that a large circle of develood from the second that a large circle of develood from the least of the second that a large circle of develood from the second that a large circle of develood from the second that a large circle of develood from the second that a large circle of develood from the second that a large circle of develood from the second that a large circle of develood from the second that so and respected as a citizon.

PROFESSOR ALFIED HENST GARROD, M. D., F. R. S., ENGLESH PHYSIOLOGIST.

Dr. A. H. Garred, Fullerian professor of physiology and respected as citizon, Dr. Alfred Baring Garred, F. R. S., was born in London, don, May 18, 1846, received a medical education at the second that college is the second th Her Royal Highness, soon after her arrival in Canada, began to lose the habitual cheerfulness